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RISKED LIVES IN RESCUE.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE A LIFE SAVING CREW UNDERWENT.

While Trying to Save the Lives of a Crew of a Wrecked Schooner Their Boat Was Capsized Several Times and the Men Were Frozibitten.

Fire Island, Feb. 10.—Schooner before reported ashore at Point of Woods station proves to be the Louis V. Place, Captain Squire, from Baltimore for New York, coal laden. The life saving crew succeeded in reaching the vessel at 11 o'clock last night and rescued two of the crew, which consisted of eight men. They were in a badly frozen condition and had been in the rigging two days and a night. The other six men had either been washed overboard and drowned or frozen to death in the rigging. The saved are J. Nelson of Denmark, and William Stevenson of Germany. The lost are Captain Squire, Mate Jacy, Engineer Charles Allen and Sailors August Fullerton and Fritz Auskwinie and a man whose name is not known. The Place is a three-master of 163 tons, hailing from New York. She was built in Kennebunkport, Me., in 1890, and is owned by C. B. Parsons.

The following is a list of the lost, corrected: Captain Squire, Mate Jacy, Engineer Charles Allen, Charles Morrison, Cook, Sailors Gus Olson, Fritz Oscar Ward. The saved are: William Stevenson and S. J. Nelson.

The crew of the Hill station risked their lives in launching a boat to go to the rescue of the schooner. Their boat was swamped several times and they had a terrible experience and were badly frost-bitten. As they reached the schooner the two live men jumped from the top of the mast into the boat. On reaching shore the men were carried to the station and worked over for four hours.

Stevens and Nelson when rescued were not able to talk. Their feet and hands were frozen. Later Stevens told the story of the disaster as follows:

"We made the Long Island coast early Thursday morning. Then there was several feet of water in the hold, and the steam pumps were working. We were sinking rapidly. Captain Squire called the crew at 7 o'clock in the morning and said 'boys, I guess we'll have to run ashore.' He gave us all a drink of wine and we made for shore. He ordered us to the rigging as the vessel struck in three quarters of an hour.

"The swaying of the mast kept Nelson and myself from freezing. Every moment we expected to be our last. I don't feel the effects now. If we had a pan of beans and a smoke we could have stayed two days longer. I kept pounding my companion to keep him alive. He wore leather boots, and they were filled with water, freezing his feet. I kicked my feet together and kept them from freezing."

It will probably be necessary to amputate Nelson's feet.

Captain Squire was an American and lived in New York, and leaves a widow and two children. Mate Jacy hailed from Norway. Morris was an American. Engineer Allen belonged in Providence, L. I. He was twenty-eight years of age and single. Olson and Ward were Swedes. Stevens was born in Rockland, Me. He is a married man. Nelson is a Dane.

DEATH OF HENRIETTA LEVY.

One of New Haven's Most Popular Young Teachers Succumbs to Pneumonia.

Henrietta Levy, one of the best known and most popular of the younger teachers in the city, died at her home, 571 State street, after a brief illness from pneumonia. She deceased was twenty-one years old, and the daughter of Mrs. Dora Levy. Besides her mother she leaves six sisters and three brothers to mourn her loss. She had been unconscious since last Monday until 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when death ended her sufferings.

The funeral will take place from her late residence to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Previn, of the William street synagogue, and the interment will be in Hamden. The bearers will be Jacob Kaiser, Michael Butler, Harry Fry and Adolph Rosenheimer.

Miss Levy was a graduate of the Hillhouse high school, class of '92, and of Welch training school, class of '93. In 1894 she was appointed a substitute teacher for the New Haven school district. During her short career she had been a most successful teacher in the Day school, Hallowell street school, Fair street school and Wooster street school.

Both Were Killed.

Brownston, Ill., Feb. 10.—Ira Payne and Richard Laws, both young business men, while crossing the Vandalla railway tracks last night in a buggy, were struck by an express train and killed.

La Gascogne Still Missing.

New York, Feb. 10.—Steamers which arrived here to-day report that they saw no signs of the missing steamer La Gascogne.

MADE A DEEP IMPRESSION.

Local Papers Forbidden to Allude to the Queen's Speech.

London, Feb. 10.—The Graphic has this dispatch from Constantinople: "The queen's speech, with all the allusions to Armenia, and Lord Rosebery's references to the same subject, have made a deep impression at the palace. The local papers have been forbidden to allude to the matter and only part of the queen's speech has been printed here. The diplomatists believe that a conference of the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty to discuss reforms in Armenia will be eventually necessary."

UMBRIA HAD A ROUGH TRIP.

Rescued One Vessel's Crew, Obligated to Abandon Another.

New York, Feb. 10.—The steamer Umbria did not experience any hurricane weather on the trip from Liverpool, but had a rough and unpleasant time of it. Last Wednesday morning shortly after midnight, in latitude 47.20, longitude 36.42 west, she fell in with the French bark Jean Baptiste of Harve, with a cargo of lumber from Halifax for Cork. The bark was waterlogged and the crew made signals that they wished to be taken off.

Captain Dutton ordered a boat lowered, which took off four of the crew and ten others came alongside in two boats belonging to the bark. They had been several days helpless at the mercy of the weather and had kept distress signals flying and flare-lights burning in the hope of attracting passing vessels. Captain Libot of the bark said that his men saved none of their effects. John Vevera, Charles Hoffman and Eugene Schlegel, survivors of the Elbe disaster, were passengers on the Umbria.

When the steamer reached her dock Hoffman and Vevera were met by Sigismund Frank of Buffalo, whose brother was lost on the Elbe. He was accompanied by others, who refused to reveal their identity, but were believed to be claim lawyers. They took Hoffman and Vevera to a hotel and had a long talk with them in private. Under their influence the Elbe survivors refused to talk to newspaper men or to Herman Winter, passenger agent of the North German Lloyd company, but finally by dint of effort a disconnected account of the disaster was obtained.

Mr. Winter offered to meet any necessary expenses the survivors must incur to reach their destinations, but this was refused.

Asked by Mr. Winter if he would make any statement Hoffman said that he had made one statement and sworn to it, and would say no more, but that if the company had propositions to make he was prepared to hear it.

To a reporter he said he proposed to spend his earnings of twelve years, if necessary, to prosecute the company for murdering his family. He said he had not told all, but if the company did not do the right thing he would tell his story to the world.

He repeated the story of the affair as he told it on the other side, and as it was cabled here. It is learned that while the Umbria was at the quarantine station to-day Vevera also repeated the story he told on the other side.

Schlegel was spirited off in a carriage to Brooklyn before the reporters could get a chance at him.

While south of the banks the Umbria sighted a four-masted schooner flying signals of distress. Her foretopmast and bowsprit were gone. As the Umbria drew near her the distress signals were withdrawn. Subsequently as the Umbria bore away they were renewed. The weather became very thick, however, and the storm then raging had so increased in fury that further attempt to extend aid was abandoned as being attended with too much danger to the steamer.

AFTER THE BLIZZARD.

Big Snowdrifts—Funerals Postponed.

Birmingham, Feb. 10.—The snow drifts in the cemetery here are so high that the graveyards are impassable and since Tuesday funerals have been unable to enter the graveyard. The funeral of Mrs. J. W. Storrs of Derby, who died last week, and which was to have taken place to-day, was postponed. The cemetery association had not removed the snow. This afternoon a force of men began the work of opening up a passage through the snow to permit the funerals to enter. There are two bodies at the undertakers awaiting interment in consequence of the snow drifts in the cemetery.

SNOWDRIFTS CLEARED AWAY.

Newtown, Feb. 10.—The immense snow drifts which have blocked trains on the Berkshire division of the Consolidated road have all been removed by a gang of laborers, who have been working since yesterday. Trains are now running through to Pittsfield.

Anchor Not Damaged.

Glasgow, Feb. 10.—The steamer Anchor, which left New York January 26 and was due last Tuesday, came up the Clyde this morning. She is undamaged. She experienced strong north-easterly gales the first two days of her voyage and a northeast hurricane afterwards, with blinding snow and sleet. On the 4th and 5th she stopped and let out anchors and sixty fathoms of chain.

Was a Red Hot Battle.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Tommy West of Boston and George Fitzgerald of Chicago fought a fifteen-round draw at Lyons, Ill., this afternoon for a \$100 purse and receipts. The men fought at 155 and Fitzgerald at 145 pounds. It was a red hot battle from start to finish, furious fighting marking every round. Fitzgerald, though inexperienced in the ring and inferior in weight, proved more than a match for the Boston man, and would have won the fight had it not been limited to fifteen rounds.

Valuable Manuscripts Destroyed.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 10.—The annex of the state printing office was burned early this morning. Loss \$100,000. Almost covered by insurance. The annual report of the state treasurer was destroyed, but he has a revised proof. About a hundred pages of the auditor general's report for 1894 had been printed, and the manuscript is all destroyed, as were other state reports.

THEY WILL SEEK REDRESS.

CRANSTON AND MUELLER WILL RETURN TO HONOLULU.

The Marshal Swore at Them and They Were Deported Without Even a Chance of Clothing—The Ex-Queen of Hawaii Is to Be Tried This Week.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 10.—The steamer Warimoo, which arrived yesterday, brings the following advices from Honolulu, dated February 3:

The Advertiser on January 31 pointed out the inadvisability of the imprisonment of foreign republics interfering with local political affairs and by their interposition embarrassing the action of the new government. Within a few days much resentment has been expressed about some interference of this nature which has recently come to light.

It is asserted that United States Minister Willis and British Commissioner Hawes joined in requesting President Dole to relieve the British and Americans under sentence of death until such a time as their respective governments could be communicated with and instructions received as to the action they should pursue. President Dole has not yet replied to this. It is not at all certain that the capital sentences will be carried out. The heated outcry for such executions which prevailed has subsided.

The trial of the ex-queen is likely to take place this week. The charges were served upon her on the 1st. The most important part of the evidence will be from her own diary, found at Washington Palace after her arrest. The chief witnesses against her will be Sam Nowlin and her private secretary, Kaal. It is believed she will plead guilty, but that notwithstanding a full trial of her case will be held. There is no doubt that the executive will extend to the ex-queen the utmost clemency consistent with the public safety.

The trial of V. V. Ashford lasted during parts of four days. Nowlin testified to having arranged with Ashford for that part of the proposed attack on the third, which was to be made from the fish market. Kaal testified to copying and the queen signing on December 28 a commission for Ashford as associate justice of the supreme court. Several witnesses testified to Nowlin's repeated interviews with Ashford. A vigorous defense was made for the accused. Both he and his brother testified that interviews with Nowlin related to various items of legal business, especially as to advice what to do in case of a search warrant coming to Washington Palace. V. V. Ashford testified that he was attorney for Davis in various claims made against him. He stated that he knew nothing about the arms of the proposed movement. He had advised Davis to keep clear of any movement conducted by natives, as it would fail. Nowlin had said to him that if the natives rose they would rise as one. Arms were not necessary. They could accomplish the undertaking with clubs. He was surprised to learn that a foolhardy attempt had been made to restore the monarchy and said that he had been in ill health for some months and in no condition to take part in the movement. On February 1 the court proceeded with the trial of twenty-two natives. The decision and sentences of the court will not probably be pronounced until after the conclusion of the ex-queen's trial.

The imprisoned Americans thereupon sent for United States Minister Willis. He stated that he had heard this story and immediately interviewed the president, who had assured him that nothing like that would be allowed. He left with the statement that there were some rabid people in town who were advocating the same wholesale slaughter, but that he did not think there was any immediate danger. Knowing, however, that there was no man-of-war in any nationality in the harbor, the prisoners did not feel safe.

Letters which reached the prisoners had been opened. They protested to the American minister against such action, but he seemed to take the ground that the authorities had a right to open the letters.

Cranston and Mueller were at the prison until February 2. Then they were called from their cells and together with Johnston were marched to the station house and taken before the attorney general and the marshal. "Then," says Cranston, "the attorney general said: 'You are to be put aboard the Warimoo, which leaves in an hour.'"

"I replied that I was not. 'You have nothing to say about it,' retorted the attorney general, 'and you are going. You can leave power of attorney with anybody to attend to your business if you wish.'"

"I declined to do anything of the kind and demanded the presence of the American minister. The marshal said: 'You absolutely refuse to be put aboard except by main force. I would resist to the last. The marshal replied: '—you, we will put you on board.'"

Soon afterwards, Cranston states, the three prisoners were driven to the wharf. They were not allowed even to secure a change of clothing. Cranston refused to leave the hack and was taken on board by force.

Johnston caught sight of British Commissioner Hawes and called to him. Mr. Hawes followed the prisoner and interviewed Johnston. At Cranston's request Mr. Hawes sent for the American minister. Consul Mills soon appeared followed by Minister Willis. Cranston stated the circumstances, and protested against being "shanghaied" on board the steamer. Mr. Willis said he would do everything in his power for Cranston, and asked Cranston, as a friend, if he had anything to do with the revolution. Cranston replied that he was absolutely ignorant of anything connected with it, either directly or indirectly. He had never heard of it until Monday, January 5; knew none of

the men connected with it, and had never seen them.

Cranston said he did not even know why he was arrested. Mr. Willis went out for a few minutes and on his return said:

"Mr. Cranston, the marshal tells me they preferred charges against you, and that the proof was conclusive."

Cranston replied that this was an infamous lie and that no charges had been made against him. Consul Mills put Cranston's statement in writing, Cranston signing it, and Mr. Willis swore him. Mr. Willis then said he would make every endeavor in Cranston's behalf. Cranston, however, had to remain on the vessel. He declares that his business has been ruined. He proposes to seek redress, and will lay his case before the government at Washington.

Johnston claims to be a British subject. He says he was in the government service up to the time of his arrest, and he was deported without having been tried or even informed of the charges against him.

Commissioner Hawes remonstrated in his behalf, but without avail.

Mueller's testimony is to the same effect. Johnston will land at Vancouver and remain there for the present, but Cranston and Mueller assert that they will not leave the ship, but return to Honolulu. Mr. Cranston and Mueller have an extensive hay and feed establishment in Honolulu.

Among the passengers who arrived here on the Warimoo were J. Cranston, A. Mueller and J. C. Johnston, who have been exiled by the Hawaiian government for participation in the recent rebellion. Cranston claims to be an American citizen.

COAL RUN SHORT.

The Steamer Maveck Obligated to Abandon Her Barge.

New York, Feb. 10.—Captain Rubell of the steamer Maveck, belonging to the Standard Oil company, arrived at Bayonne this morning and reported that he was obliged to abandon barge No. 58 at sea Friday night and make port for coal. The Maveck left Boston for Philadelphia last Monday with the barge in tow. The barge was light. Heavy gales were encountered from the outset and on Thursday and Friday the steamer and barge had as much as they could do to keep afloat in the bilkard.

On Friday night the supply of coal on the Maveck got so low that Captain Rubell decided to drop the barge and make port and return for the barge after coaling. The lines were cast off and the barge left to encounter the storm as best it could. The crew of the barge consisted of Captain C. G. Farman, an old schooner captain from Groton, Conn., an engineer, fireman and seven sailors—ten men in all. Whether these men are still alive or not is mere conjecture. The gale blowing off shore has undoubtedly driven the barge far out to sea in spite of anchors.

Barges have been dropped in a similar manner before and found again after several days. The Seth Low, it was recalled, was missing for a week and got in safely, but about three weeks ago it was blown out to sea and has not been heard from since.

Captain Rubell began coaling up to-day preparatory to going in search of the barge.

She Went to Pieces.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 10.—Advices from Honolulu say that on January 25 Wilder's steamer Kibahani, formerly the Daisy Kimball, went ashore twelve miles north of Hilo and went to pieces in consequence of her stern line fouling her propeller.

A Home Wedding.

A very pretty home wedding took place last evening at the residence of William Ihne on Crown street. The contracting parties were his daughter, Miss Henrietta, and Andrew J. Rutz, son of Jacob Rutz of 129 Washington street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. J. Mutch. The bride's dress was white satin, trimmed with Duchess lace.

The bridesmaid was Miss Lillian Rutz, a sister of the groom. She was dressed in an elegant costume of lavender silk, trimmed with Duchess lace and diamond ornaments. The house was handsomely decorated with palms and potted plants. The wedding gifts included pictures and silverware and many other articles of value. Among those present were noticed Mr. and Mrs. William Ihne, Charles Ihne, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rutz, Miss Rutz, Sheri-elect Spiegel and wife, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Grave, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Fisher, Master John Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ihne of Brooklyn, N. Y., Miss Hattie Ihne, Dr. C. G. Kirchhoff of New York, Miss Grady, Gustave Ihne of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Chandler.

The banquet was furnished by F. H. Grandy.

After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Rutz will reside at 117 Foster street.

Ordered to be Kept Secret.

Berlin, Feb. 10.—Captain von Goessel's brother-in-law says that when the captain saw from the Elbe's bridge that his ship was doomed he wrote a few farewell words to his wife and handed the paper to the pilot, who was saved. Goessel ordered that this note be delivered to his wife alone and be kept secret. The purpose of this last message is still unknown outside Goessel's immediate family.

Reserves Called Out.

London, Feb. 10.—The Daily News correspondent in Constantinople says: An order has been issued calling out a considerable number of reserves. Various rumors as to this step are in circulation. One is that Russia has massed troops on the frontier, another that the cause is trouble in Nonastir and Macedonia.

Extreme Cold Continues.

London, Feb. 10.—Extreme cold continues throughout the United Kingdom. Isolated cases of skaters drowning were reported to-day. Many churches caught fire this morning from overheated flues, but none were destroyed.

THOSE INCOME TAX BLANKS.

NOW BEING DISTRIBUTED TO ALL WHOSE INCOME IS \$4,000.

Work of Collecting Tax Will Probably be Slow—It Must Be Paid Before July 1.—Collector Byrbee's Instructions—Under \$4,000 Exempt.

The blanks for the income tax have arrived, and many of them have been distributed, and work in the direction of collecting the tax has been commenced by Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Kennedy. The tax is due and payable on or before July 1. All persons whose annual income is \$4,000 or more will be compelled to swear to the list and pay the tax.

The work of collecting the income tax will, in the opinion of some citizens, be materially hindered by several things. For instance, said a well known citizen recently, there are many men who hold only a little real estate, but quite an amount of stocks and bonds. To the assessors these men never return a list, preferring to have the penalty for not doing so imposed. It is cheaper than returning a full and correct list. These people will, of course, fail to voluntarily make return of their full liability to an income tax collector.

Then, too, the listing of property is sometimes misleading. Nothing regarding the earning capacity of property can be told by the amounts at which it is listed. In cases of this kind however, the collector will compile a list of his own for his own use from the assessors' lists and other sources of information.

The law provides that anyone having an income of over \$3,000 a year shall make return of all the net returns of his property during the year, accompanied by a schedule of deductions. Special blanks are printed and distributed on which the returns are to be made. An exemption of \$4,000 is allowed, but on all over that amount a tax of 2 per cent. is imposed. In cases where a man holds stock he is entitled to deduct that from his return, as the tax has already been returned for and paid by the company.

Internal Revenue Collector Byrbee has received instructions from Washington relative to the collection of the income tax. Extracts from the letter of instructions are as follows:

"You will proceed immediately with the distribution of blank returns for the income tax, and with the collection of data necessary to the efficient enforcement of the law. In view of the short time remaining in which returns can be made without incurring penalties, it is deemed proper to urge a prompt and diligent compliance with all the requirements of the law and regulations relative to the tax."

"While it is important as an aid to taxpayers in complying with the law relative to the returns of incomes, that you should distribute blank forms to all persons, corporations, companies and associations in your district liable to make such returns, as far as you can learn the names and locations of the same, your attention is called to the fact that the failure of such persons, corporations or companies to receive such blank forms or to receive any notice relative thereto cannot be deemed a valid excuse for not rendering the return required by law, and will not prevent or reduce the penalties imposed for failure or neglect to make proper returns."

In reference to this tax the Washington Post in a recent issue says:

A very knotty question has arisen in the preparation of the income tax regulations now under consideration by Secretary Carlisle and Commissioner Miller. It is at what point in the salary of United States officials the income tax should be collected. Government disbursing officers are held responsible for the collection of the income tax on salaries paid out by them. Does the law contemplate taxing the salary per se or the person who receives it? Only salaries above \$4,000 are taxable. A case has been put where, if the salary is, say, \$8,000 per year, and the drawer of it dies after six months, the government receives no income from it unless the disbursing officer takes out a pro rata monthly. At this point the difficulty is encountered that the drawer of the salary has not received over \$4,000, and therefore no income tax has been accrued. If the drawer of an \$8,000 salary dies or resigns after receiving slightly less than half of the yearly salary, should the new appointee pay an income tax out of his little more than half of the \$8,000 or only on what he himself draws?

It does not seem to strike the treasury officials as fair that one man should pay an income tax on part of the salary drawn by another, and yet if such an amount were drawn \$2,500 by one and \$4,100 by another man by holding the latter responsible for the income tax on the salary he draws on the excess over the \$4,000 the government would receive only 2 per cent. on \$100. Was this idea contemplated by the law? The same principle applies to all cases of salaries received by United States officials, members of the cabinet, senators and members of congress and others who receive a salary in excess of \$4,000.

Ex-Doorman Moore Better.

Richard Moore, familiarly known as "Dick" Moore, the ex-doorman of the police headquarters, who has been critically ill with pneumonia, was reported last night as being slightly better, and hopes were entertained of his ultimate recovery.

Extreme Cold Continues.

London, Feb. 10.—Extreme cold continues throughout the United Kingdom. Isolated cases of skaters drowning were reported to-day. Many churches caught fire this morning from overheated flues, but none were destroyed.

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE.

The Daring Highway Robbery in Shelton. Derby, Feb. 10.—The men who knocked down and assaulted M. H. Spaulding, the bookkeeper for the Adams Cotton mills in Shelton on Saturday forenoon, were arrested here to-day. The police now have the whole gang numbering four under arrest and looked up. Last night William Closkey and William Tassock, two well known toughs, were arrested by Chief-of-Police Tomlinson of Shelton and looked up. To-day the police learned that the two others who were concerned in the highway robbery were Edward O'Hara and Michael Ryan, members of a local gang of toughs who have been dreaded for a long time by the people of the town. This afternoon Mr. Spaulding, who was knocked down and assaulted, called at the police station and positively identified Ryan as the man who struck him and took the value containing the money, which he had just taken from the Birmingham National bank.

After Mr. Spaulding had confronted Ryan and said he was the man the prisoner admitted that he assaulted him. Mr. Spaulding identified Closkey as the man who was in the team in which the gang drove off after committing the daring robbery. Tassock is held simply on suspicion. It was in his house that Closkey was found last night by the police, but it is thought that he had a hand in the robbery. The officers have made a search for Tassock's house but got no trace of the stolen money. Ryan will not tell the police what has become of it. Later it was learned that a tough belonging in Bridgeport named William Deagan, who was an associate of Ryan and O'Hara, was in this city on Saturday. It is suspected that he is the man who captured the money, and has escaped with it. The officers here have begun a search for him. All those arrested will be given a hearing to-morrow morning.

New Chapel in Woodbury.

Woodbury, Feb. 10.—The new chapel of the First Congregational church of this place was dedicated to-day. The chapel cost \$2,500 and was the gift of Mrs. Charlotte L. Lewis, a benevolent member of the church, to the society. The church society was organized in Stratford in 1870 and is one of the oldest and most historical churches in Connecticut. The church society removed to Woodbury in 1872 when the town was but a wilderness.

THEIR SILVER WEDDING.

Julius Herrmann and Wife Have Been Married Twenty-five Years.

Julius Herrmann, the well known proprietor of Herrmann's cafe, and his charming wife celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding with a reception at their home, 230 Orange street, last evening. The parlors were beautifully decorated with cut flowers and potted plants.

Mr. and Mrs. Herrmann received their visitors in the front parlor. During the evening music was discoursed by an orchestra, while songs and recitations were also given by several of the guests present. One of the features of the evening was a Spanish song and dance by Miss Madeleine Mabel Strouse, a petite young miss of about ten years.

An excellent repast was served in the back parlor, Jacob Selig and August Loesser catering. Here the tables fairly groaned with all the delicacies of the season, to which the guests did full justice. During the evening Mr. and Mrs. Herrmann were the recipients of many presents and tokens of esteem from their many friends.

Among those present were: Carl Adler and wife, Jacob Westheimer and wife, Mrs. F. Herrmann and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Stein, all of New York city, N. Stein and wife of this city, Miss Stein, Jacob Strouse and wife, Jacob Herrmann and wife, Morris Herrmann and wife, Joseph Herrmann and wife, S. Herrmann and Miss Carrie J. Well, Mrs. Lyons, Albert Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. L. Osterweis, Thomas F. Ahern, Dennis Kearne, Daniel M. Sheehan, Colonel William Bohan and a number of others.

DWIGHT PLACE CHURCH.

An Able Sermon by Dr. Twitckell.

"God Among the Nations" was the subject of the able sermon of Dr. Twitckell at Dwight Place church yesterday morning. The text was in Hagai, 2:7: "I will shake all nations and the desirable things—or the things to be desired—shall come and I will fill this house with glory, saith the Lord of Hosts."

The speaker showed that the "things to be desired" are not the kingdoms of this world, but something higher and beyond. The sermon was a masterly effort and dealt with the subject in a most comprehensive manner.

Signal Tower Burned.

South Norwalk, Feb. 10.—A signal tower on the line of the New Haven road near Saugatuck took fire on the ground before daylight this morning, and George Ackerman, night operator, who was upstairs, was forced to throw himself from the upper story window as the only means of saving his life.

The Oyster Industry.

The following notice has been issued: Dear Sir—Whereas certain legislation is proposed to the present general assembly seriously affecting the oyster industry, the undersigned invite you to meet with them to confer concerning these matters at room No. 10 Insurance building, New Haven, on Wednesday, February 13, at 2 o'clock.

Please extend this invitation to other oyster growers.

Henry C. Rowe, C. D. Parmelee, F. J. Mansfield, George E. Lancaster, George H. Townsend.

New Haven, Conn., February 9, 1895.

PLENTY OF WORK REMAINS.

EIGHTEEN DAYS REMAIN IN WHICH TO TRANSACT BUSINESS.

The First Bill to be Called Up in the Senate Will be the Postoffice Bill—Mr. Platt Will Insist on Action of the Bill That He Has in Charge.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Beginning with to-morrow there remain to this congress but eighteen days in which to transact business and close up its affairs. Despite the fact that the end is so near, but one of the thirteen appropriation bills, the military academy, has become a law and received the signature of the president. The army bill has been signed by the officers of both houses and has gone to the white house. There are in conference the pensions, fortifications and district bills, the diplomatic bill passed the senate only yesterday, there are now on the senate calendar the postoffice and Indian bills, and Chairman Cockrell expects to report the agricultural bill to-morrow. The bills before the senate will be subject to debate, but the degree to which it may be protracted depends entirely upon the attitude of those in charge with regard to the withdrawal of certain objectionable amendments that have been made.

The first bill to be called is the post office appropriation bill. At the solicitation of Mr. Vilas the committee has reported an amendment to this bill providing that the government shall own the postal cars in use on the different roads carrying the fast mails. The reports look upon this as a first step in the direction of government ownership of roads and will antagonize the amendment. Another far more important amendment and more objectionable from a political standpoint is one placing the expenditure of the three millions apart for support of the special fast mail facilities at the discretion of the postmaster general.

The republicans maintain that congress itself should stipulate where and how the money should be spent. So long as this amendment is permitted to remain as a part of the bill republicans say they will not permit it to pass. It follows that this bill will precipitate a good deal of discussion unless those in charge of the measure capitulate early in the fight to the opposition that will be raised.

The passage of the post office bill will be followed by a struggle between the pooling and bankruptcy bill.

Mr. Butler some days ago introduced a resolution which makes the pooling bill unfinished business and keeps it before the senate until acted upon. He gave notice he would call it up immediately after the passage of the post office bill, which will probably occur on Tuesday. Those republicans who are against the bankruptcy bill will assist in substituting the pooling bill for it, but such a victory would be of no material benefit to the pooling men, as it would be set aside for appropriation bills or talked to death, which latter seems to be the sure fate of the bankruptcy measure in case the pooling bill should not displace it. It is immaterial whether the agricultural or Indian bill comes up next. Changes in both will be demanded by the republicans. An amendment to the agricultural bill reported by the committee appropriating a million for the extermination of the gypsy moth will be fought by the republicans and it is said there are other paragraphs to which they object.

The consideration of the Indian bill will be preceded by that of a bill providing for the reorganization of the courts in the Indian territory. If this is not done in a separate measure it will be put upon the bill as an amendment. The reorganization is the outgrowth of the Dawes commission and an investigation made by a sub-committee of the committee on Indian affairs. Mr. Platt of Connecticut, a leading member of the committee, insists that this bill shall pass before the Indian bill becomes a law. In this he is supported by a number of democrats. The Indian bill proper will be productive of a long debate. Republican members of a million for the extermination of the gypsy moth will be fought by the republicans and it is said there are other paragraphs to which they object.

Mr. Allen will seize the first opportunity this week to call up his resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the Alabama elections, and Mr. Call, if he is able to amend his lottery resolution so as to make it acceptable to the republicans, will do likewise. There is a good chance if the republicans, who, with the populists, make a majority, assisting in the passage of both resolutions.

The program for the week contemplates the passage of the legislative, executive and judicial bill on Monday. Tuesday has been set apart for consideration of measures affecting the District of Columbia. The naval bill will be called up on Wednesday, and debate exhausts the week. The provisions for the new ships are sure to meet the determined opposition of several democratic leaders interested in keeping down the total appropriations. But the declarations of Mr. Wilson, President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle that there will be a surplus in this calendar year have strengthened the ranks of the advocates of the proposed increase of the navy. One of the antagonists has admitted that the bill as reported will receive the support of a majority of the house. Saturday afternoon has